



## New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

# HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **LEAD**

CAS Number: 7439-92-1

DOT Number: None

RTK Substance number: 1096

Date: December 1995 Revision: September 2001

### HAZARD SUMMARY

- \* **Lead** can affect you when breathed in and when swallowed.
- \* **Lead** should be handled as a **TERATOGEN--WITH EXTREME CAUTION**.
- \* **Lead** can irritate the eyes on contact.
- \* Breathing **Lead** can irritate the nose and throat.
- \* **Lead** can cause headache, irritability, reduced memory, disturbed sleep, and mood and personality changes.
- \* Repeated exposure can lead to **Lead** poisoning. Symptoms include metallic taste, poor appetite, weight loss, colic, upset stomach, nausea and vomiting, and muscle cramps.
- \* High or repeated exposure may damage the nerves causing weakness, "pins and needles," and poor coordination in the arms and legs.
- \* High levels can cause muscle and joint pains and weakness.
- \* **Lead** exposure increases the risk of high blood pressure.
- \* **Lead** may cause kidney and brain damage, and damage to blood cells causing anemia.

### IDENTIFICATION

**Lead** is a heavy, soft, silvery-gray metal. It is used in the production of storage batteries, ammunition, cable covering, ceramic glazes, casting metals and solders.

### REASON FOR CITATION

- \* **Lead** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, DEP, IARC, HHAG and EPA.
- \* This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is a **TERATOGEN**.
- \* Definitions are provided on page 5.

### HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

- \* Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.
- \* If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

### WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

- OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
- NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** averaged over a 10-hour workshift.
- ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- \* **Lead** may be a teratogen in humans. All contact with this chemical should be reduced to the lowest possible level.

### WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

Although the primary route of exposure to **Lead** is through inhalation, you can be exposed to **Lead** if it gets into your mouth and is swallowed. To reduce exposure by all routes the following actions are recommended:

- \* Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- \* Wear protective work clothing including foot coverings.
- \* Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **Lead** and at the end of the workshift.
- \* Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **Lead** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

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## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Lead**:

- \* **Lead** can irritate the eyes on contact.
- \* Breathing **Lead** can irritate the nose and throat.
- \* **Lead** can cause headache, irritability, reduced memory, disturbed sleep, and mood and personality changes.

### Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Lead** and can last for months or years:

### Cancer Hazard

- \* There is no evidence that **Lead** causes cancer in animals. This is based on test results presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services from published studies.

### Reproductive Hazard

- \* **Lead** may be a TERATOGEN in humans since it has been shown to be a teratogen in animals.
- \* **Lead** may decrease fertility in males and females.

### Other Long-Term Effects

- \* Repeated exposure can lead to **Lead** poisoning. Symptoms include metallic taste, poor appetite, weight loss, colic, upset stomach, nausea and vomiting, and muscle cramps.
- \* High or repeated exposure may damage the nerves causing weakness, "pins and needles," and poor coordination in the arms and legs.
- \* High levels can cause muscle and joint pains and weakness.
- \* **Lead** exposure increases the risk of high blood pressure.
- \* **Lead** may cause kidney and brain damage, and damage to blood cells causing anemia.
- \* Repeated exposure causes **Lead** to accumulate in the body. It can take years for the body to get rid of excess **Lead**.

## MEDICAL

### Medical Testing

Before first exposure and every 6 months thereafter, OSHA requires your employer to provide (for persons exposed to **30 micrograms** or more of **Lead per cubic meter** of air):

- \* Blood **Lead** test.
- \* ZPP test (a special test for effects of **Lead** on blood cells).

Before first exposure and yearly for exposed persons with blood **Lead** over **40 micrograms per 100 grams** of whole blood, OSHA requires a complete medical history and exam with the above tests, and:

- \* Hemoglobin, hematocrit with complete blood count.
- \* Kidney function tests.
- \* Exam of the nervous system.
- \* EEG.

OSHA requires your employer to provide you and your doctor with a copy of the **Lead** Standard: 1910.1025 and 1926.62.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

### Mixed Exposures

- \* Body exposures to **Lead** from hobbies using **Lead** solder or pigments, target practice and drinking moonshine made in **Leaded** containers will increase **Lead** levels. Repeated breathing or handling of **Leaded** gasoline may also add to body **Lead** levels.

## WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

- \* Where possible, automatically transfer **Lead** from drums or other storage containers to process containers.
- \* Specific engineering controls are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA Standard: 1910.1025 and 1926.62.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

- \* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **Lead** should change into clean clothing promptly.

- \* Do not take contaminated work clothes home. Family members could be exposed.
- \* Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **Lead**.
- \* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
- \* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
- \* On skin contact with **Lead**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **Lead**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
- \* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where **Lead** is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, applying cosmetics, smoking, or using the toilet.
- \* Maintain all surfaces as free as possible from accumulations of **Lead dust**.
- \* Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. DO NOT DRY SWEEP.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

### Clothing

- \* Avoid skin contact with **Lead**. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
- \* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.
- \* Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Spunbonded Olefin* as a protective material.

### Eye Protection

- \* Wear impact resistant eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- \* Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

## Respiratory Protection

**IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.** Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.

- \* Where the potential exists for exposure not higher than **0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**, use a half-mask, air purifying respirator equipped with high efficiency filters.
- \* Where the potential exists for exposure not higher than **2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**, use a full facepiece, air purifying respirator with high efficiency filters.
- \* Where the potential exists for exposure not higher than **50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**, use any powered-air purifying respirator with high efficiency filters or a half-mask supplied-air respirator operated in a positive pressure mode.
- \* If while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Lead**, or if while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator, leave the area immediately. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- \* Be sure to consider all potential exposures in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters, cartridges, or canisters to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- \* Where the potential exists for exposure not higher than **100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>**, use supplied-air respirators with full facepiece, hood, helmet or suit, operated in a positive pressure mode.
- \* Exposure to **100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
- A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.
- Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
- A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.
- Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
- A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

- Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
- A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include dust releasing operations (grinding, mixing, blasting, dumping, etc.), other physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).
- Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
- A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.
- Q: Can men as well as women be affected by chemicals that cause reproductive system damage?
- A: Yes. Some chemicals reduce potency or fertility in both men and women. Some damage sperm and eggs, possibly leading to birth defects.
- Q: Who is at the greatest risk from reproductive hazards?
- A: Pregnant women are at greatest risk from chemicals that harm the developing fetus. However, chemicals may affect the ability to have children, so both men and women of childbearing age are at high risk.
- Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical is a teratogen in animals?
- A: Yes. Although some chemicals may affect humans differently than they affect animals, damage to animals suggests that similar damage can occur in humans.

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The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services  
Occupational Health Service  
PO Box 360  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360  
(609) 984-1863  
(609) 292-5677 (fax)

Web address: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/>

### **Industrial Hygiene Information**

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

### **Medical Evaluation**

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

### **Public Presentations**

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

### **Right to Know Information Resources**

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know Survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

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## DEFINITIONS

**ACGIH** is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

**DEP** is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**DOT** is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

**EPA** is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

**HHAG** is the Human Health Assessment Group of the federal EPA.

**IARC** is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

**NAERG** is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

**NCI** is the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that determines the cancer-causing potential of chemicals.

**NFPA** is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

**NIOSH** is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

**NTP** is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

**OSHA** is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

**PEL** is the Permissible Exposure Limit which is enforceable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**PIH** is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

**ppm** means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

**TLV** is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

## HANDLING AND STORAGE

Hazard rating	NJDHSS	NFPA
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	Not Found	Not Rated
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	Not Found	Not Rated
POISONOUS FUMES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE		

*Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe*

## FIRE HAZARDS

- \* Extinguish fire using an agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. **Lead** itself does not burn.
- \* POISONOUS FUMES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.
- \* CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
- \* Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- \* If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in OSHA 1910.156.

## SPILLS AND EMERGENCIES

If **Lead** is spilled, take the following steps:

- \* Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill until clean-up is complete.
- \* Collect solid material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers.
- \* Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- \* It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Lead** as a **HAZARDOUS WASTE**. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.
- \* If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. OSHA 1910.120(q) may be applicable.

**FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES** immediately call your fire department. You can request emergency information from the following:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300  
NJDEP HOTLINE: 1-877-WARN-DEP

- \* Prior to working with **Lead** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.
- \* Violent reactions may occur with **Lead**, in powder or solid form, with HYDROGEN PEROXIDE and AMMONIUM NITRATE.
- \* **Lead** is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); ZIRCONIUM; SODIUM AZIDE; SODIUM ACETYLIDE; and CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE.
- \* Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.

## FIRST AID

*In N.I. for POISON INFORMATION call 1-800-764-7661*

## Eye Contact

- \* Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids.

## Skin Contact

- \* Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

## Breathing

- \* Remove the person from exposure.
- \* Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- \* Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

## PHYSICAL DATA

**Vapor Pressure:** 0 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)

**Water Solubility:** Insoluble

### OTHER COMMONLY USED NAMES

**Chemical Name:**

Lead

**Other Names:**

Plumbum: Lead Flake

*Not intended to be copied and sold for commercial purposes.*

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND  
SENIOR SERVICES

## Right to Know Program

PO Box 368, Trenton, NJ 08625-0368  
(609) 984-2202

H4985